

LANDRU CONVICTED, TO BE GUILLOTINED

**Jury Brings in Verdict of
Murder Against Blue-
beard of Gambais.**

48 QUESTIONS ASKED

**No Awakening of Responsi-
bility Through Mental
Condition Found.**

ELEVEN VICTIMS ALLEGED

**Crime and Trial Occupied the
French Police and Courts
for Months.**

VERNAILES, Nov. 30 (Associated Press).—Henri Landru, the "Bluebeard of Gambais," on trial for the murder of ten women, his "fiancées," and a boy, was found guilty of the murder of one of them and sentenced to death by the guillotine.

M. Moro-Giafferi, counsel for the defense, in an eloquent plea, finished his summing up this afternoon, after which Judge Gilbert read forty-eight questions to the jury. The first of these was whether Landru was guilty of murder with premeditation in the case of Mme. Cochet. The jury did not find that the mental condition of the prisoner was abnormal.

M. Moro-Giafferi in his address reminded the jury that a person could be proclaimed legally dead only when they had been missing thirty years. He also referred to notable cases of alleged miscarriage of justice based on circumstantial evidence.

"A white slave, yes; an assassin, never!" exclaimed Moro-Giafferi, looking toward the jury and at the same time nodding toward Landru.

"I am innocent," Landru shouted to the jury. "This was the first time in the thirty-two months since he was arrested that the prisoner had used the word 'innocent' in public. Therefore he had contented himself with saying, 'Show me my guilt; make out your case.' To-day, however, he was showing more emotion than at any time during his trial."

During the short address he made to the jury, lasting a minute and a half, Landru declared: "I have never killed any one. I am innocent. Jurors, do your duty."

To all the forty-eight questions which the court submitted to the jury on the questions of the guilt, innocence or mental capacity of the prisoner there was a verdict of guilty of premeditated murder. No extenuating circumstances were included in the verdict.

Landru heard the sentence of death imposed upon him without emotion.

Landru was arrested in April, 1919, and has spent his time for the past two and a half years in answering or evading questions of the police, the investigating magistrate, and other court officials, as to the fate of ten fiancées and the son or one of the women.

The so-called Bluebeard rented a small villa at Gambais, a few miles from Paris, and it is there that the police charge he did away with the women, all trace of whom has been absolutely lost. It is alleged that he advertised in various matrimonial agency papers, and chose from the letters received those signed by women with a little property and no near relatives.

A short courtship would follow, then a journey to the Gambais villa in the company of the fiancée. The accusation says that Landru always returned alone. The police claim to have proof that women were seen to enter the villa, but none was heard of afterward. A few weeks later, whatever bonds, stocks, furniture or jewelry the women possessed would be sold.

The villa at Gambais was searched, ransacked, practically demolished by the police in an effort to find the remains of the missing women. A few bodies were found, some hair, but not enough to form a "corpus delicti."

"Rabbit and chicken bones," said Landru. "Why don't you bring your former fiancées forward?" asked the Judge.

"How can I when you keep me in jail for years?" countered Landru. "If you send your hundreds of detectives cannot locate them, how can I?"

The first of the women who entered the Gambais villa, never to be seen again, was Mme. Cochet, a good looking widow whom Landru married and who went to Gambais with her fifteen-year-old son. Both mother and son presently disappeared. Mme. Guillot, also a widow, whom Landru fascinated with tales of his wealth, was the third victim. Mme. Leon of Havre was the fourth. She went to live with Landru, disappeared, and after a few days turned up at her apartment and removed her furniture.

Mme. Buisson, the fifth, went to Gambais in September, 1916, with 15,000 francs, and Mme. Colomb, the sixth, went to the villa shortly afterward with 10,000 francs.

Number seven was Andre Babelay, a pretty and romantic girl, who worked for a Paris fortune teller, and number eight was Mme. Jaume, a widow, with whom Landru lived for some time.

Mme. Pascal, who brought with her a cat which Landru admitted killing, and the tenth and final victim was Mme. Marguerite, who went to Gambais on January 13, 1919, taking with her 5,000 francs and her two pet dogs, whose carcasses were discovered and which Landru admitted destroying.

**CHILDREN SAVED FROM
RUNAWAY BY TEACHER**

**Horse Runs Into Truck—
Driver and Helper Hurt.**

A runaway horse attached to a laundry wagon yesterday dashed into the closed part of South Third street, near Driggs avenue, Brooklyn, in front of Public School No. 50, where several hundred children were playing. Miss Margaret McCoskey, a teacher, saw the danger, ran to the street and got all the children to the sidewalk before the horse dashed by.

The horse bolted on the south roadway of Williamsburg Bridge. After it passed the school it struck a motor truck. The wagon was overturned and Abraham Baron, the driver, and his helper, Abraham Puber, both of 305 Broome street, Manhattan, were thrown out. Both were hurt, but not seriously.

Patrolman Raymond Williams of the Bedford avenue station seized the horse and was dragged about twenty-five feet before he stopped the horse. He was unhurt.

HEAD OF OWLS GETS 5 YEARS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 30.—John Telbot of South Bend, Ind., supreme president of the Order of Owls, a fraternal organization, who was found guilty in United States District Court last week of violating the Mann act, today was fined \$5,000 by Judge A. B. Anderson and sentenced to Leavenworth prison for five years.

It was the maximum sentence for the offense.

SEVEN I. R. T. DIRECTORS ORDERED TO APPEAR

Continued from First Page.

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"Every arrangement was made for them to appear yesterday morning and then Mr. Quackenbush appeared and made a statement to the effect that he could not speak for these gentlemen, that they were confronted with difficulties that were personal to themselves and that it was due to them in all fairness that they should have an opportunity to confer with their private counsel before coming here and being questioned."

"It is palpably true that in order to enable us to proceed rightly and with full information, we must know the financial and operating conditions of each of the companies with which we deal. We have reached this point in the investigation of the affairs of the Interborough company without prior knowledge on our part as to what might be disclosed. We have been impressed,